

## Two Typical Americans

"JIMMIE" McCrea and J. Pierpont Morgan, who died within a few days of each other, were about as different types of American citizen as could be found. Yet they were none the less types. McCrea rose from the ranks to be president of the Pennsylvania railroad system and one of the world's greatest railroad men. Morgan was born into a wealthy family, but was not handicapped by that fact. Unlike many sons of rich men, this Morgan early broke away from his father's business connections and made his own independent way in the world. Morgan always kept his reserve. He was "blue blooded" if there be such a thing as "blue blood" in this republican democracy. He was always courteous, but never free with his personality. McCrea on the other hand always kept his vital human touch with all mankind, and he was the same "Jimmie" at heart with the least man on the force as with his fellow executives.

McCrea was of Irish descent, who gained all he knew, after a short course in school, in actual experience. At 17 he became a rodmann. Twenty-five years later, in 1890, he became second vice president of the western lines of the Pennsylvania. At last, after a service with the road of 36 years, he became president, in succession to A. J. Cassatt. This is the history of McCrea's rise.

Six feet two in height, 200 pounds or over in weight, with the figure and poise of an athlete, McCrea was a man who had fought his way to the top as much by weight and force of muscle as by mental ability. He was never a man to shirk physical work, even after he rose to higher duties. They tell a story of him on the Pennsylvania road that illustrates this characteristic. It was back in the days when he was in the construction department, and, incidentally, was the cause of the nickname "Cross Tie Jim," by which he was known to the rank and file of the employees until his death.

There was a wreck on his division, where he already had acquired a reputation for energy. Reaching the scene rather late, he rushed to the wrecking foreman and cried excitedly:

"What can I do? What can I do?"

"Nothing," was the answer.

"Isn't there anything, anything?" exclaimed the young engineer, disappointed.

"Everything has been done except to move some of those cross ties out of that ditch over there," said the foreman.

McCrea threw off his coat and began to carry cross ties up the embankment. So after that he was called "Cross Tie Jimmie."

In October, 1878, he went to New Jersey as superintendent of the New York division for a four-year sojourn. In Jersey City they tell many stories of how McCrea put life into the local force, reorganized the office, and generally "made things hustle." When he first entered the office, he saw a group of men, and asked them what their duties were. "We're dispatchers," they replied. Going into another room, he saw still other men, and when he asked of them the same question, they said "We're dispatchers." A third group gave the same response.

"Well," exclaimed the new superintendent, "if the lightning does not reduce the number of dispatchers around this place before I assume my duties, I will." And he did.

In his temperament he was radically different from his predecessor, Cassatt. While Cassatt was reserved and sparing of his words, McCrea was almost wasteful of his good nature and his cordiality. Where Cassatt was only studiously urbane and respectfully attentive, McCrea was actively polite and candidly interested. McCrea made people understand that he did not consider himself a superior being, but a fellow worker, ready to listen to their views, to take their advice when he found it good, and to give them a square deal without fail.

His character was depicted strongly when he said to a friend: "From the time I began to have a hand in running the business of a railroad, I decided never to buy a newspaper or a politician—and I never have."

Mr. Morgan had been the most massive and conspicuous figure in the world of finance for a generation. In that field he has been the greatest figure of the past and the present century, in Europe as well as America. His services to this country were of priceless value. Sometimes it seemed that on him, on his strength, his courage, his power of command, and his foresight all depended.

A few years ago the sudden withdrawal of Mr. Morgan from financial affairs would have been a very disturbing event. But more and more the great financier shifted the burdens of responsibility from his own shoulders. He repeatedly said, and he testified at Washington, that he had left all details of his business to his partners; that he had retired. It so proved when he died and the markets reflected scarcely any disturbance as a result of the passing of the man who had been the dominant financial figure for two or three decades.

It is the human side of Morgan that will be slowest to come out, and to be understood by the public. In time the country will better appreciate the real solid achievements of this great man, who was always and invariably a builder, a creator, and never a wrecker. J. P. Morgan was the best optimist we had, and he not only became rich but bettered the lot of millions of others because he kept always to the front the great illuminating idea of the nation's greatness and irresistible growth.

## Taking No Chances

IF IN DOUBT, vote for the Citizens' ticket. You know these men and what they stand for. You know that they represent the best element in El Paso's citizenship. You know that they have been conspicuously successful in their private business, and active in public service, in their capacity as private citizens. You know that their lives are clean and their reputations in the community are good. You know that they are always found in line with real progress and movements for the genuine betterment of El Paso. They are all men who will place public above private interest, and will not practice favoritism in administering the government.

The Citizens' ticket stands for economy and efficiency, for the merit system, and full publicity, for a clean ballot, for protection to minors, for enforcement of the laws, for open bidding on paving and all public contracts, for improving conditions in Chihuahuita, for better sanitation, for extending public parks and parkways, for systemizing the public charities, for ending all sectional or selfish alliances against public interest, for cheaper water service, for modern business methods and strict accountability, for an end to the disgraceful "fine" system under which the city takes license money from prostitutes, for free discussion of all public matters, for full recognition of the principle that the city government represents all the people and not one faction.

On the Citizens' ticket there is no man who must be apologized for, no man whose record is not open to inspection.

Vote for a new spirit in El Paso's public affairs, the spirit of leadership in all progressive movements and projects of sound development. Vote for the Citizens' ticket on Tuesday.

## One-Sentence Philosophy

### QUAKER MEDITATIONS.

(Philadelphia Record.)

You can't convince the self-made man that it takes nine tailors to make a man.

Time works wonders. The young widow is generally older than the old maid.

We are apt to be accused of not listening to reason when we really have no reason to listen.

Every girl wants to marry her ideal. If she can't do that, she generally marries some other girl's.

The man who is placed on a pedestal must take a certain amount of pride from his very loneliness.

Tommy—Pop, what is flattery?

Tommy's Pop—Flattery, my son, is an ability to pay compliments instead of bills.

### HUMOR OF THE DAY.

"The weather is very trying to everybody," said the doctor. "Yes," replied Mr. Meekton: "I don't see how my wife is going to bear up under it. When the sun doesn't shine she's miserable and when it does she says it's fading the carpet."—Home Comfort.

"How are Jack and his wife getting along together?" "Generally very well, but not always. You remember, Jack got her to promise that whenever he went wrong in his deportment or made a break in his grammar she'd correct him." "Yes," said the doctor, "but she's doing it."

### GLOBE SIGHTS.

(Athens Globe.)

Your competitor always does more business than you figure on.

Prevalence frequently pays large dividends where genius loses money.

A poor man is pestered greatly by automobile agents, but he has other troubles.

It is also well that the picnic dinner has an advantage of attack by an outdoor appetite.

Fashion note: Women's hats fit so closely this spring that they look as though they are put on with a shoe horn.

"French Revolution" last night, and will now consult an encyclopedia to learn what it was about.

You may have observed that the gent who is always praising people has a lot of friends, although honesty is supposed to be the best policy.

### JOURNAL ENTRIES.

Any number of people hum and whistle tunes that they can't call by name. Common sense is the perception possessed by those who agree with your opinions.

Among the more effective men in every community are those who make the least noise.

Knowing how and where to find out things is just as serviceable as having them in mind.

Making up one's mind to do anything is usually the most difficult part of the

## Farmers Have Best of All

None Are Millionaires, but Many Have Things Which Rich Men Covet.

By Madison C. Peters

I HAVE something to say to the young man in the country. In the words of Shakespeare, "It is better to endure the ills we already have than fly to those we know not of." To say nothing of the hardships and temptations of city life, the peculiar isolation and loneliness of living among people whose names even you do not know, make you more lonely and isolated in the city than in the country.

There is less nerve exhaustion and consumption of vital forces, even at harder work, amid the stillness and unexcitable surroundings of country life, than amid the noise and confusion of city life.

In the country you will find the really prosperous people. Their property is passed around, in the city it is concentrated in the hands of the few and managed by a minority, and the poverty of the city is too well known to need more than a passing notice.

Farmer the More Fortunate.

The farmer, even the farmer's helper, is better off, more independent, fares better, lodges better, moves in better society, and gets a better return for his labor than the city toiler. Witness the frequent another city population of farmers and poor tradesmen.

The farmer's gains may be slow, but they are sure. In 1912, \$9,532,000,000 was the grand total for production. Divided among 6,363,582 farms of the country, it makes \$1482 per farm and estimating our rural population at 46,000,000, it would be upward of \$300 for every man, woman and child on the farms.

The steady prosperity of the American farmer is assured. The get rich quick will be disgraced and disappointed. Farming is a highway to health, happiness and competency, but not to sudden leisure, luxury and wealth, yet no business pays better in the long run for the capital invested and the skill employed. While it is estimated that only 15 percent succeed in the city, very few farmers fail, few farmers pay their creditors 30 cents on the dollar.

There are few, if any, millionaire farmers, but more people on the farms are surrounded with the comforts of life than any other class, and as the farmers become more intelligent and are getting more from the bountiful earth, they are adding to their comforts the luxuries of life. In farming, as in every occupation, intelligent men command superior wages.

Agriculture not only gives life to man and beast, but it is the foundation of all other industries. When agriculture prospers, every other industry flourishes. All business is the result directly or indirectly of agriculture. The success of commerce is only moved by steam or water are only re-moulding the products of the earth into some useful form. The farmer is the world are merely transporting these products to the cities, or manufacturing state. Our merchants are only mediums of exchange for the products of the soil. The millions of money deposited in our banks, the vast amount of capital from this production. Our commodious public buildings and the great cities of the world are the result of the farmer's labor. Our resources exist mainly in the soil.

Farming a Discredited Occupation.

Not only is it a paying business, it is by common consent the most dignified of all vocations. What do we do with our ex-presidents? Nearly all of our early presidents were farmers and retired from their high position to the cultivation of the soil. Adams, Madison, Jefferson and Jackson were as dignified on their farms as they were in the White House. Henry Clay, among his shores, was a farmer. As such a nobleman as when his rounded periods delighted his countrymen. He was a statesman, an expounder and defender of the constitution, was as conspicuous in the guidance of his country as when he guided the affairs of state.

Manufacturers today, becoming tired of the music of the city and the grinding the labor of multitudes of men, are turning their attention to agriculture and find in the new pursuit an enjoyment they never experienced before. In draining swamps and creating fertile land from a worthless bog; in tending herds and studying and developing the good points of their animals; in planting vines and fruit trees, they find a pleasure which the city and store never gave. Young people in the country think it would be so much to live in the city and work in an office, clerk in a store, or drive a city team and see what is going on, than the solitude of the farm and the loneliness of the farmhouse. Young women resort to shops in the city rather than take service in the homes where they are received as members of the family, and when they marry prefer the measure of life in the country, rather than the farmer who must live in the country.

Look Before Changing.

Before you leave a comfortable place in the country to go to the city be sure that you will better yourself. The city is a place where there is little satisfaction to sensible minds, in seeing and wanting and not being able to have. The city is a place where your money lasts—without money you might as well be in a desert. For every dollar in the city there are a hundred standing ready to take it before it is an hour old. The things being equal, if you are doing well in the country, do not venture out on an unknown and untrodden sea, where there is a chance of being lost. The city is a place where the population is increasing, and where possible disasters multiply and thicken in about the same ratio with the population's increase.

## The True Patriot

By Walt Mason.

How blessed is the man who asks no office, low or high, who rustles at his useful tasks, nor yearns to bleed and die. No spoiled aristocrat makes him sore, or cause him to repine, and every day, at every door, he gets the "Welcome" sign. He is no politician's pup, to follow him through town; no whisperer higher up can ever call him down. He does not need to whine and sob in some cheap statesman's ears, that he may hold his dinky job another term of years. It isn't needful to pretend he loves the unwashed jay; he needn't call his bosom friend each rube who comes his way. He cares not for the smiles or frowns of people in high place, but in his old blue hand-me-downs, he toils with skill and grace. From all official fetters free, he herds his loving kine, and prunes the spreading pumpkin tree, and trains the cabbage vine. Administrations off may change, and patriots may weep; such things do not his plans derange, or make him lose his sleep. Let others break their hearts to nab those prizes dear to them; all quietly he keepeth tab upon his sitting hen. How blessed is the man who'd take no office small or big! Who'd rather stay at home and make a loud or his pig!

## ABE MARTIN

The Somnambulist  
A Short Story.

THE arrival of the evening mail from London put a sudden end to our conversation in the army club. The officer on duty, who began to study his paper, and for a long while no sound was heard.

Suddenly Capt. Allard, who was reading the "Telegraph," exclaimed: "Wharton is dead, and dead in a very strange manner."

"What! Wharton dead?" everybody cried.

"Yes, here it is under the heading, 'Accident or Suicide.' Mysterious Death of Maj. Richard Wharton."

"A death which will make a deep impression in military circles," reported from Brombury. Richard Wharton, major of First Essex Infantry, was found dead under circumstances which would lead to the possibility of suicide.

About 10 o'clock last night a workman passing the bridge across the river, saw a well-dressed man walking along the narrow railing. He was greatly surprised when he recognized Maj. Wharton, who was usually balanced on himself like a tight rope walker.

At the moment when he was about to speak to the major, the latter fell. He did not rise to the surface again, but several hours later his body was found in the river. An accident seems most unlikely, for the railing is certainly not fit for a promenade. There are no bars, and the major was quite wealthy and a few hours before was in the best of health.

Capt. Merton broke the silence. "Wharton did not commit suicide," said Merton. "He was an accident."

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## Women Active in Business

Success of Women in Commercial Lines Demonstrates Their Varied Talents.

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Into every known branch of commercial activity some woman has now ventured with more or less success. The increasing number of women directing large business interests is a demonstration of the varied talents of the modern woman of today. The woman who has kept in touch with her husband's interests frequently shows herself ready to manage the business with the responsibility devolves upon her.

The only woman member of the National Association of Manufacturers of America is Mrs. Clark Fisher of Trenton, who is now at the head of a large iron works. Mrs. Fisher and her husband were in a railroad accident in 1908 in which he was killed and she was partially paralyzed for months. Instead of turning round and when it was managed she directed it herself, even before she was able to leave her room, and for months she went to the office upon a crutches and studied every detail of the business organization.

Women as Bankers.

The banking business has attracted many women since the time when Mrs. Mary Saxon first snuffed upon the money market in 1844.

In Kansas no less than 550 women are holding positions in banks. This includes four bank presidents, 15 vice-presidents, 50 cashiers and 200 directors. Regarding their reliability, a commission recently stated that no woman employed in any capacity in a bank in Kansas, ever had been charged with any kind of fraud or trust.

Miss Shepherd of Birmingham, Alabama, is credited with being the first woman to take the position of clearing house. Miss Shepherd, for several years has been secretary of the Birmingham Clearing House, and each month she clears from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 through her hands. Another woman, Miss Laura Riddle, of Austin, Texas, is engaged as a banking expert and is one of the editors of the Texas Bank Record.

Women are also winning their way in railroad circles, as has been demonstrated by the appointment of Miss Daisy Ogden as district passenger agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. Miss Ogden is said to be the only woman in the world to hold such a position with a big railroad.

Miss Ogden began her career as a clerk in a railroad office and has been advanced because of her exceptional grasp of the business. She is connected with the Chicago and North Western railroad.

Nearly three million women are employed in the great business enterprises of this country and for each of them the opportunity to advance is open. Before some other woman had blazed the trail, some great commercial establishments now employ a large number of women, and despite much adverse criticism, which may be partially merited, many employers consider their services indispensable to the success of the business.

Nearly 25 percent of the selling force in American business is made up of women. In most cases they are filling the less important positions, the larger stores annually show an increasing rank of buyers or heads of departments.

100,000 Girl Stenographers.

The invention of the typewriter and the consequent development of the demand for stenographers, brought into the business world a great army of women. According to the census of the United States, as stenographers and typewriters and this is one of the few professions open to women which requires technical training in addition to a good general education.

Of the female stenographers, over 15 years of age, 18 in every 1,000 were stenographers in 1900, in comparison with 1906, when the number had increased to 29 in every 1,000.

The largest number of stenographers are to be found in New York and Illinois because of the great commercial centers contained in these states.

Chances for Advancement.

One of the special advantages noted by the census man in connection with women in this branch of business activity is that they are more frequently unmarried than men. Of every 29 being unmarried. The woman stenographer has more opportunity for advancement than the man, in most other professions because of the knowledge of numbers, open to women which requires technical training in addition to a good general education.

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